

POETICAL.

Woman's Happy Smile.

There is a ray that cheers the heart,
Relieves it for awhile,
Though sorrow crush it 'er so low--
'Tis woman's happy smile.

When time is wished to pass with speed,
What can the hours beguile,
And make them pass without regret,
Like woman's happy smile?

If friends forsake, if fortune frown,
And those we loved revile,
Still we're not friendless if we own
A woman's happy smile.

And when life's journey nears its end
She's there, devoid of guile;
But in such scenes her heart is such
She cannot, cannot smile.

Premium Essay on the Culture of Bright Tobacco.

In the Southern Planter we find the following essay by Dr. Thomas P. Atkinson, which received the premium offered by the Granville (Va.) Agricultural Society:

The first thing to be looked to in growing tobacco, is to provide plants enough to "pitch the crop" in good time, before the summer's sun shall have so completely evaporated the moisture from the ground as to require frequent showers to insure "a good stand." Inattention to this all-important requisite often causes a failure of the crop, and leads the planter to complain of Providence, when, in fact, he only is to be blamed.

But the question arises, "How shall we insure plants in good time?" The best plan, in my judgment, is to look rather to the texture than to the fertility of the soil. A spot in the woods where the land is of a spongy appearance, neither too stiff, nor too light, but with a due admixture of sand, and near the base of a declivity looking towards the south or southeast, is to be preferred. Make your cow-pen on the ground thus selected, and keep your cattle upon it until it shall be made very rich. When you remove the cattle from one of these places, cut down the bushes and trees from it, cover the ground thickly with the brush to protect it from the sun, split the wood and throw the limbs on the brush, stack the wood near the place, so as to allow it to dry. As soon as you shall have finished housing your corn in November, set fire to the brush and limbs; and, having previously prepared wood for burning the ground, perform that operation in the usual way. As soon as the ground shall have been sufficiently burned, rake off the coals and couler it very deep both ways with a sharp, narrow couler; then rake it carefully, taking care to get out all the loose roots; spread over it a moderate quantity of guano, lay it off in beds four feet wide, trench the ground properly around the patch, so as to prevent the outside water from passing through it, and fence it in. Having thus prepared it as nicely as if you intended to sow it then, leave it until the first snow in December, when you should scatter your seed regularly over the white surface, in the proportion of two table-spoonfuls to one hundred square yards. As soon as the land shall be dry enough, after the melting of the snow, tread it firmly, and cover it thickly with the fine dust from a coal kiln, over which a thick coat of fine straight brush should be thrown.

The coal dust being black is an absorbent of heat, and thus keeps the ground warmer than it would otherwise be, and so pushes the plant forward. If there be no snow in December, the seed should be sown about the first of January, and the ground well trodden when dry and otherwise treated as above recommended. He who will try the coulering process, will be astonished at the great number of roots which will be extracted, and which, if left in the ground, serve only to keep it open, and thus to expose the delicate plants to be destroyed by the frost. He will also be gratified to find that the deep and close breaking of the land will keep the ground moist in dry weather, which will destroy the plants in beds treated in the usual way and scratched with a grubbing-hoe or mattock. About the first of March the beds should be resown with about half the quantity of seed used in the first sowing—"the broad leaf Oronoko" is preferred by most of our good planters in this neighborhood, which is famed for producing the finest tobacco in the world. The freezing process through which the land must necessarily pass in winter, and by which the plants are often thrown on or near the surface and destroyed, will be much less injurious under the management here recommended than any other. Whenever the ground is thus affected by the freezing, the beds should be uncovered and kept down, by passing over them, as often as may be required, a heavy roller made of gum or other heavy wood. After each rolling, they should be again covered with coal dust before the brush is returned to them. Plant beds treated in this way may be safely relied on to furnish a supply of good plants.—*Southern Planter.*

KEEP PLOUGHING UNDER.—A Georgia farmer, in 1865 fenced in a field of ten acres—land worn out, and ploughed it in June and sowed it to Wheat in September, and at harvest time got four bushels to the acre. The next season there was a fair crop of weeds. These were ploughed under and wheat tried again. The yield per acre, was nine bushels. The same process the succeeding year produced seventeen bushel per acre, and the last year twenty-seven bushel. As no mention is made about the use of clover, successive droppings and constantly increasing yield are some what remarkable. It is asserted that had the ground been subsoiled twenty inches deep, the last yield would have been doubled.

Influences of the Moon.

POPULAR DELUSIONS.

An article translated from the German, in Little's Living Age, says: "What of that mysterious disease, somnambulism? Can it be disputed that the moon causes somnambulists to walk in their sleep? I answer, no! but let us see how the moon acts, in order to convince ourselves that it has no wish to fraternize with mysticism. It may be assumed that sleep-walking is an abhorrently vivid state of dreaming, not only of the reproductive, but also of the volitive faculty. Now, it is established that such vivid dreams are promoted by everything causing unequipped sleep, e. g., a heavy supper, stimulating drinks, and other causes. It is a fact which has been frequently observed, that, owing to these influences, somnambulists, or sleep walkers, often make their perambulations at times when moon light is not marked in the almanac, and we all know that there are many persons, quite healthy, too, who can not sleep at all, or only badly, when a light is burning in their bedrooms, by reason of being unused to it. Precisely the same influence is exercised by the moon's light on persons inclined to somnambulism. Hence some have hit upon the excellent idea to prevent the moonlight from entering the somnambulist's sleeping-room by means of shutters or thick curtains, and behold! the somnambulist remained quietly in his bed, not troubling himself about the full moon that shone brightly outside. The experiment was reversed, and, at a time when there was no moonlight, brightly burning candles having been brought into the somnambulist's chamber, he was seen to walk in his sleep as though the finest full moon were ruling the sky.

As has already been said, things are the more readily believed the more they tickle the fancy, and hence it is no sufficient reason to regard a thing as true because it has been accepted for years or even for centuries. Unprejudiced observation must decide, and it proves by thousands of cases that the condition of the intestinal tube, and the effects of vermicifuges, is precisely the same at the increasing as at the waning moon. If, therefore, there are physicians who to this day administer vermicifuge during the moon's wane, the consoling assurance is theirs that its action will be the same as if administered during the moon's increase.

The belief in a special lunar influence upon the growth of plants results from very defective observation, and is altogether unfounded. It is said, for instance, that wood cut during the moon's increase rots faster than that felled during the moon's wane; but at no time and nowhere has this assertion ever been tested by a single and sensibly made experiment.—One person echoes this absurdity after the other, yet it has never entered anybody's head to fell two trees, equally sound and of the same kind, to keep them under like circumstances, and then watch the changes. The same remarks are applicable to the assertion that certain plants thrive only when planted during the waning moon, while the contrary is the case with others. We all know that not everything which is planted, or sown, thrives, nevertheless, these people are very careful in noting every instance where a plant, put into the ground at the wrong time of the moon, did not thrive as a new confirmation of their rule; the instances, however, where a plant, planted in the right time, did not thrive, are attributed to the weather.

And the weather! Does not experience teach us that the moon surely has an important influence upon it? My answer is, No! The moon has not only no important influence on the weather, but not even any which is in the least demonstrable; and, if experience be appealed to, I reply that it is that very experience which contradicts the opinion of the moon's weather-making. I do not, it is true, mean that experience which is gained by the individual and experienced observer who occasionally notes when rainy weather happens to set in about the time of the new moon, or fair weather at the moon's full; but that experience which is acquired in observatories, and at meteorological stations, where the general nature of the weather, the state of the barometer, the direction of the wind, and the degree of the moisture in the atmosphere, are recorded twice or three times every day.—Now, the tables at the Munich observatory, kept more than forty years, and with the greatest care, inform us that on the days of the full moon, of the new moon, and of the two quarters respectively, the weather does not change more often or more rarely than on any other day. Only such experience is entitled to consideration.

The moon's physical influence upon our earth is, in common life, very greatly overrated. This influence, according to the known laws of physics, can be exerted in only three ways—by the moon's attraction, by the reflected light of the sun, which it sends to the earth, and by the emission of heat. The moon's attractive power being six times less than the earth's, dwindles into a mere nothing for objects on the earth's surface, as, owing to the distance of 52,000 miles, it is greatly preponderated by the earth's attractions; so that its action may, indeed, be calculated, but on account of its extreme smallness, cannot be an object of perception. If, when the moon is overhead, we send a soap bubble or feather into the air, we shall not be able to perceive the moon exerting the least attraction. But how is it with the phenomena of the tides? They depend, as is known, on the sun's and moon's attraction, the moon, much smaller, but much nearer, attracting by a third more strongly than the sun. The elevation caused by this combined attraction contains about one hundred cubic miles of water, a mass which, in round numbers,

weighs the trifle of one thousand billions hundred weight. But it would be a grievous error to suppose that this enormous weight is raised by the moon in the same manner that a man lifts a hundred weight, or a magnet attracts a nail. Looking at the glassy surface of an island lake, and, though it be ever so large, when the moon is in the zenith, not the slightest rise of the tide will be marked. The conditions upon which the high water is dependent are furnished by the extraordinary facility with which small particles of water are displaced by that vast body of water called the Pacific Ocean, extending over more than one quarter of the globe. Other causes co-operate, which, to explain, would lead me beyond my design. An explanation of the whole may be found in a good physical geography.

To confirm the belief in a lunar influence upon the weather, it has been asserted that the moon must act on the ocean of air—the atmosphere—in the same manner that it acts on the ocean of water, producing a kind of ebb and flow. Theoretically, this had long been assumed; but it required the nicest observations of years, upon the most delicately constructed barometers, before philosophers succeeded in proving certain very minute fluctuations due to the action of the moon.—yet what are these fluctuations against those of the barometer in our latitudes, often amounting to several lines at a time, and whose immediate cause is the difference in heat, to be referred, consequently, to the sun? Hence we find no reason here either to ascribe to the moon any influence upon the weather.

An invalid lady heard much of the beneficial properties of the water from a certain spring some distance from where she resided. She had read a pamphlet that enumerated many diseases for which it was a specific, among which she recognized at least half a dozen with which she was afflicted.—Much to her joy, she was told that her son had to visit the very town where it was located; and a five-gallon keg, and a strict injunction were laid upon him to bring back some of the water.

The keg was put into the phaeton, and, slipping under the seat, was overlooked. The business was urgent, and took some time to perform it, and the water was quite forgotten. He had got near home in the evening, when, kneeling down under the seat for something, he felt the keg. To go back was not to be thought of, and to admit his stupidity was impossible.

He therefore drew his horse up by a wall, near which was an old well from which the family had drunk for a century, and filling the keg, went home.

The first question was, "Did you get the water?"

"Yes," said he, "but hang me if I can see any difference in it from any other water," and he brought in the keg.

A glass was handed to the invalid, who drank it with infinite relish, and said she was surprised at her son's not seeing any difference. There was certainly a medical taste about it, and it did not fill her up as other water did, which she had always heard of as mineral water.

Her son hoped it would do her good; and by the time the keg was exhausted, she was ready to give a certificate of the value of the water, it having relieved her of all her ailments.

Two men passing out of town on the Galveston road were struck by the beauties of Lawrence.

"Whose place is that?" said one of them.

"That is the lordly residence of Major Gen. A. Reynolds. It cost \$30,000.

"What is his business?"

"Indian agent."

"What is his salary, and how long has he held the office?"

"Two years, at fifteen hundred dollars a year."

"La! what did the honest fellow do with the rest of his salary?"

"Started his brother and two other honest men in the newspaper business to denounce corruption."

The played-out Beau Hickman, who earns a precarious living by teaching shoddy families at Washington how to appear in society without making themselves ridiculous, has been in New York for several days. As a proof of Beau's proficiency, look at Sawyer M. C., of Wisconsin, who before he took lessons, used to pick his teeth with a case knife at the table, and talk about the "two House of Congress." Now he is as polished as a milk-pan.—*N. Y. Daily Democrat.*

HARD UP FOR BEAUX.—A party of respectable Chicago ladies have formed a society for reclaiming young men, and they go about the streets at night and pick up young men who show signs of dissipation, invite them to their houses, and treat them to ice-cream, chicken salad, etc., and take them home sober. Half the young men in town lie about the streets at night, to be taken in. One whole engine company went to one of the ladies' houses and asked to be reclaimed.

The clergyman in a certain town, as is the custom, having published the bans of matrimony, between two persons, was followed by the clerk reading the hymn, beginning with these words: "Mistaken souls, who dream of heaven."

The difference between a barber and a mother is, one has razors to shave and the other shavers to raise.

What is the difference between a soldier and a fashionable lady? One faces the powder, and the other powders the face.

Newspapers Preferred to Riches.

I once saw a very pretty piece and intellectual. A young gentleman in Louisiana, who was worth a very large fortune, adopted for himself the proverb of the Aelates, "Plant a tree, build a house, and get a wife." He built a perfect palace, and had everything to correspond, even his carriage and horses.—He then went to Virginia, and after a time he succeeded in marrying a lady, whose family was very wealthy and intellectual. He brought her home, and made a great display for several months, with a hope that the attractions would win her partialities for the South. Several months passed off, and she grew silent and retiring. He importuned her, very affectionately, to tell him the cause. She at last consented, and said to him, "My father reads the newspapers." The remedy was at hand. Half-dozen newspapers, and she became as gay and as interesting as ever.

Let me give you two facts that occurred with myself, when I belonged to the Board of Free Schools in Pendleton Village, before the division of the District. I introduced a resolution that the board of trustees should furnish every school in the District with the *Pendleton Messenger*—it was rejected. The Rev. David Humphreys and myself were appointed Examining Committee. The first teacher that presented himself was a young man. I asked him if he had ever read a newspaper; his reply was, "No." Do you know, sir, who is the Governor of the State? he said, "No." Is not this a striking fact of ignorance?

I have been a reader of a continuation of your paper for fifty years. I have always considered it one of the best country papers in the State.

Respectfully,
J. O. LEWIS.

An old maid speaking of marriage says it is like any other disease—while there's life there's hope.

Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

On and after Monday, August 1, the following Schedule will be run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with Night Trains on South Carolina Road, up and down, also with Trains going South on Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad:

UP TRAIN.	
Leave Columbia,	8 15 a m
Leave Alston,	9 35 a m
Leave Newberry,	11 05 a m
Arrive at Abbeville,	3 00 p m
Arrive at Anderson,	4 30 p m
Arrive at Greenville,	5 00 p m
DOWN TRAIN.	
Leave Greenville,	7 00 a m
Leave Anderson,	7 30 a m
Leave Abbeville,	9 00 a m
Leave Newberry,	12 47 p m
Leave Alston,	2 30 p m
Arrive at Columbia,	3 45 p m
JOHN H. MORE, Gen'l Sup't.	
July 28, 1870	42

Change of Schedule on B. R. R. R.

On and after Monday, August 1, Trains on this Road will run every day, Sundays excepted, connecting with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad at Anderson, viz:

UP TRAIN.	
Leave Anderson,	4 20 P. M.
" Pendleton,	5 20 "
" Perryville,	6 00 "
Arrive at Wallhalla,	7 00 "
DOWN TRAIN.	
Leave Wallhalla,	5 00 A. M.
" Perryville,	5 45 "
" Pendleton,	6 30 "
Arrive at Anderson,	7 20 "

Waiting one hour after usual time for arrival of the G. and C. train, except on Saturdays, when it will wait until the other train arrives.

W. H. D. GAILLARD, Sup't.

August 1, 1870 42

The State of South Carolina.

IN PROBATE COURT—PICKENS COUNTY.

John L. Rackley

vs.

Reddin Rackley,

et al.

Petition for Partition,

Sale, Payment

of Debts, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the heirs of Warren Rackley, dec'd. to wit, W. Benson Rackley, Melissa Rackley, R. T. Richards and wife—Eliza Richards, reside from and beyond the limits of this State—

On motion of Norton & Hagood, pro Pet., it is ordered, that the Defendants do plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, within Three Months from this date, or an order, *pro confesso*, will be taken as to them.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at Probate Court, this 11th of July, 1870.

L. H. PHILLIPS, J. P. C.

July 19, 1870 40

THE UNRIVALLED
AMERICAN
DOUBLET
TURBINE
WATER WHEEL,
Mill Bearing, Shafting & Pulleys
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.
POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Sept. 16, 1870 48

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W. A. LAY'S UPPER LEATHER and CALF SKINS, go to the store of C. L. REID & CO.

—ALSO—

IF YOU WANT W. A. LAY'S Cheapest Harness, Upper, Sole Leather and Calf Skins, all for Cash or Produce, go to

J. H. OSTENDORFF'S, Wallhalla, S. C., Sept. 9, 1870 37—ly

JUST RECEIVED,

A FINE LOT OF FRENCH AND GERMAN ACCORDEONS, of the best make.

For sale Cheap by S. H. RUSSELL.

Sept. 21, 1870. 49

Charleston Advertisements.

SUMTER BITTERS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN TONIC

CURES DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION PREVENTS CHILLS & FEVER CREATES AN APPETITE

SOLD EVERYWHERE. DOWIE, MOISE & DAVIS PROPRIETORS & WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS CHARLESTON, S. C.

For Sale in Wallhalla by W. J. & J. E. NEVILL, DR. A. E. NORMAN, and Dealers generally.

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April 29, 1870 28

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CHARLESTON, S. C.

Largest and Most complete

Manufacture of Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, &c., in the Southern States.

Printed Price List Defies Competition.

SEND FOR ONE.

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AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Wines, Liquors, Segars and Tobacco.

Special attention will be given to the sale of Country Produce. Goods not in our stock will be purchased on commission and selected with care.

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Nov. 30, 1869 8

Wm. Shepherd & Co.,

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Pictures of Stoves, with prices and description, will be sent upon application.

June 29, 1870 37

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